OPERATIONS AT YORKTOWN.

Strength of the Rebels' Defensive Works.

SEE MAP ON FOURTH PAGE.

ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS,

RALTIMORS, April 9, 1869.

about eight o'clock last night. The Merrimac is confidently expected, with seven

ther gunboats, on the first favorable day. The weather is cold and feggy; wind northwest The latest news from Yorktown, by telegraph 8th,

that everything is progressing satisfactorily. A battle is not expected within a day or two.

An order has been issued from the department (Fortrees Monroe) announcing that Captain Wm. D. Whippie, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, has been appointed by the President an additional Aid-de-Camp to al Wool, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Lieu tenant Colonel Whipple will continue to perform the du ties of Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of Seneral Wool, which office he has filled with great ability and success since September last.

The American's special correspondent says:—The storm which arose Monday afternoon and continued through Tues day doubtless prevented the Merrimac coming out, as she totanded. She is now looked for confidently as soon as the steamer Rancocas, when she went up with a flag of truce on Monday, says the Merrimac was then lying off Crane; sugs were in company with her, all under steam. No par-iteular change in the appearance of the Merrimac from that she presented when she was down before was noticed. It was the impression of these on board the Rancocas that the whole fleet were on their way down when the fing of truce appeared.

respects to clear up. The storm must have been se-ordy felt in the army new advancing up the peninsula prived as they are to a great extent of shelter a tents, and compelled to a constant watchfulness in the face of the enemy. The roads, none too good before, will be brought to a horrible condition, and the public must patient in expecting early results in this direction. We have enlarged reports here as to the numb Certifications, number of guns, &c.; but exaggeration is the forte of rumor, and it is safe to deduct one half of it. ce may be, however, it will be over

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS.

Our Army Correspondence.

Pres Minus From Fortiers Monros, April 3, 1862. order for the advance was given to-day. a lively and exciting stir in the different to this effect has been impatiently looked for and de-ted. There was not a soldier that was not delighted at order. It feretold an advance to Richmond, as was eved, although, of course, unknown, and the chance seeing active service on the way. This was what the sidders wanted. With the order came one to prepare eve days' rations, three in knapsacks and two in wagons While the troops have been busying themselves, getting sendy for the morrow's work and writing letters home, a sensition of all the commanding officers was held at General veter's headquarters. There had never been an assem-lage of the officers of such moment and significance. The night isea beantiful one. The new moon looks

from a starlit and cloudless sky upon the burning amp fires. It being the last night in the camp, addi-seed rails and logs are piled on the fires, giving a bonre and jubilant look to most of the camps. The brillian aminations present to view picturesque groups of sol-ars, some cooking, some burnishing their arms, and others putting needed stitches in their rent and worn enforms. The bands played enlivening airs, and all are centre and merry. No one would think that there men of daybreak are to start on a march that may lead them go battle and many to their deaths. But thus it is, and us it ever is in war times. War is a mysterious deve f curious phases of human life, and philosophy and e loak on bewildared. Tattoe and tape are beat in oir order. Except here and there a late light in a s tent, who is writing what may prove his fare ell letters, a deep silence pervades the camps. he men are sleeping and dreaming—dreams of hildhood, home, loves, ambition, battles, vic death. The light of the camp fires dimmer, and the pale moonlight reveals re growing more serene and silent as the hours There is no more impressive picture than an ent in a midnight moonlight. Underlying the sicture is that too deep for utteran , martyre, true me

THE DESERTED WORKS AT HOWARD'S BRIDGE. Cockletown, Nove Miles sevond Big Bether, April 4, 1862.

We have seen some of the rebel forces, and they have Sed before us. The Stars and Stripes have been hoisted ad are ficating over rebel fortifications where the flag of nion has long waved in triumph its ignomini But I must resume my narrative; where I left it act evening, of the movements of this division, and briefly, in the order of occurrence, the events of the

At three A. M. the long roll sounded, summoning the broops from their sleep. In a few moments the lights of a thousand camp fires were brightly burning, the coffee mas bolling hot, the morning meal was hastily eaten; mapaacks fore packed, and officers and men nere in their places and ready to march. I need not describe the scenes attending the breaking up of amps. It is now more than a "thrice told tale." gone were allowed each regiment for the conveying offi-It was a little past five o'clock when the division brigade od formed in line of march.

to look after the enemy, remove felled trees and rebuild the bridges over Big Bethel creek, which had been emtroyed since the reconnoissance several days ago. Gen.
Morell's brigade and Gen. Hamilton's division took what is called the " road to the right." The remainder of the tope in the corps took the main road to Yorktown They all came together near Big Bethel, where the works of the enemy were found the same as on the first visita tion of our regiments. From this point the column pro Fourteenth New York regiment, Colonel McQuade, and Allen's battery were sent on to Howard's Bridge to reterritory and feel the enemy. And now began the advance farther into rebel territory than had company was ordered ahead as skirmishers. The road ing and muddy, and a good deal of the way skirtenemy soon showed themselves. Between the two retreat until they fell back to their intreuchments as Harrold's Mill. On the way a rebel, believed to be an officer, was shot, but whether fatally otherwise is unknown, as his comrades him away with them. A horse, shot dead by our men, was left behind. As our men arrived within half a mile of the rebel intrenchments, several shots were fred at them from two rided cannon. Allen's battery saded by hurling to three well directed shells. The somy were not long in eracuating. Taking their sannon, 10-pounders, they fied to their burracks to the toft, set fire to them, and then beat a precipitate retreat

in the direction of Yorktown. The force inside the works consisted of three companies of Major Phillips' Virginia cavalry, under command of Captains Todd, Puller and Rose, and a battalion of Missie sippi infantry. Two of the infantry managed to straggle be is a native of Boston, and the other of Wisconsin. Hay pening to be in Mississippi when the rebellion broke out

their first opportunity of joining the Union troops.

Our troops quickly extinguished the flames of the burning barracks. They were log huts for winter accommoon, got up in the comfortable style of the Manasans Date, and well provided with soldierly requirements, fic

meat, blankets, cooking utentils, &c. The fires for cook-ing were still burning, pots of eatables beiling and tables spread for a set down. There were about twenty husspread for a set down. There were about twenty hute and a quantity of extemporized sheiters and alceping places made of rails and covered with boughs. A por-jon of the Fourteenth regiment, headed by Lieut Col. Shillen, and Capt. Auchmutz and Lieut. Seymour, of Gen. Morell's staff, pursued the retreating rebels nearly a mile. Firing was kept up on both sides. A rife ball grazed the

top of Lieut, Seymour's cap.

By the time the stars and Stripes had been planted on the enemy's earthworks the remaining regiments of Gen. Morell's brigade arrived at the place. They made the ous national ensign. The intreachments consist of only two earth works on either side of Poquosia river which at this point is narrow and meandering, to an ex-tent possibly ploneing to one of poetic fancy, but stapid disgusting to one who has to make his way along by actical pedestrianism. They are both of most ordinary the river is the skeleton remnant of an eld mill-so old, should presume from its appearance, that the memory of the oldest inhabitant could not run back to the time of its construction. The land is rugged, and is now covered mainly with atomps of pines, the trees having been cut down by the rebels to enable them to con

he approaches this way to Yorktown. The whole division in the afternoon moved on to this place, where the regiments and batteries are encamped. here for the night, as, of course, General Perter and staff. Cockletown has four small plain wooden dwelling houses, what was a blacksmith shop, what might have been a store, but no sign of schoolhouse or church. Some of the atives are still here. They are now strongly and strong in their charges, fifty cents being the charge for a meal that would cost about one-fourth this sum at most anywhere else. It has been a good day's march for the soldiers; but they have gone through it splendidly and are feeling jolly enough to-night-a jollity that

CANNONADE IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN. The ball has opened. We are near Yorktown, but not in it yet. The rebels have entered a vigorous protest against our occupation of this town of Revolutionary fame. The battle has begun. Dead and wounded Union soldiers are lying in the division hospital to-night. The list, happily, is small; that of the rebel killed and wounded is believed to be larger. There has been wounded is believed to be larger. There has been no general engagement thus far, only cannonading and octors. I will recount the scenes of the day in their order:-

The order of march was the same as on the previous day, excepting that the Fourth Michigan regiment, Colonel Woodbury, led the infantry. Colonel Averill's cavalry and Berdan's Sharpshooters kept the advance of the column. For about an hour in the march a heavy rain fell; but the troops apparently did not heed it neither did they seem to mind the bad and muddy road. extending about three miles through a region of swamp artillery had hard work to move on. At intervals the roads were blocked, impeding the progress of the troops. and the column came luto good roads, and in a cultivate and beautiful section of country. It was inspiriting t

chapel, our column came in sight of the carthworks of the enemy, and York river to the right and beyond the excitement soldiers forget their weariness. It wa cavalry and the Berden Sharpshooters kept ahead, or the vigilant lookout for rebels and masked batteries General Porter's brigade steadily advanced toward th earthworks, although there were no supporting troops behind for some distance, and wholly ignoring the thought of the force the enemy might bring again

Captain Weeden's batteries took places on the brew of a hill in face of the rebel intreachments. On the right, in a piece of woods, lay General Morell's brigade, to supp the batteries. Beyond the woods, in a peach orchard were the Berdan Sharpehooters; they were eight hundred yards from the intrenchments. Our artillery was fifteen hundred yards distant from they enemy. At ten o'clock the first shot was fired. It came fro one of the rebel works to the right. The that went over our field pieces, and came near where Generals Porter and Morell and other officers were stand. ing. It struck heavily in the sand; but did not explode A quick response followed from Capt. Weeden's battery which brought an immediate rejoinder. This second noids, on the right leg below the thigh. The limb was amputated; but he died afteen minutes after the opera-

A continuous firing was kept up an hour and a haif subsequently, intervals of from afteen to twenty mi nutes occurred between the shets. The exemy fired mainly beary guns, from twelve to twenty-four

Only four of the enemy's shells burst. Our boys did not seem to mind them much, but rather enjoyed the thing. One shot struck in the Ninth Massachus second Pennsylvania regiment.

There were a good many perrow escapes. A piece of a shell knocked off Major Coles' cap, of the Fourth Michigan regiment. He made it the subject of a joke, and said ! was the result of capillary attraction. A small ball from an exploded shell fell inside the shirt collar of another of the Fourth Michigan men. He coolly took it out and put t in his pocket. One shell went through a series of er ratic bounds. Passing over Weeden's battery, it struck the ground, gave a bound, went under Captain Weeden's horse, gave another bound, struck the earth a third time? started again in the direction of the upper air, and then exploded, hurting no one. A spoke from one of aptain Griffin's battery wagons—the one, and only one, by the way, he brought away from Bull Run-wes only injured sustained by his battery, although in equal ly exposed position with Capt. Weeden's battery. Not

The regiments of Gen. Moreti's brigade, although salu led occasionally by the dropping in of shells among them, showed no signs of fear. A shell passed over the Ninth Massachusette regiment, and struck in the piones corps of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment. It D; then struck — Musser, of Company I, tearing away his cartridge box, causing it to explode. After this it hit Jacob Rombaugh, of Company D, en the left foot, inflicting a severe wound; slightly bruised John Reddy, a drummer boy, and then hopped into the air and came down without exploding. Musser subsequently died of his injuries. He lived in Jefferson

County, Pa., and was a single man.

General Morell and staff and General Martindale and taff were in the foremost places of danger with their regiments. The Berdan Sharpshooters made fearful havoc among the enemy's gunners, picking them off by the dozen. Colonel Berdan says they killed at least fifty of the rebels and wounded a hundred. Toward night the enemy commenced shelling them by running a gun out from bohind the left end of the fort, discharging it and then dragging it in to load again, the only way they were enabled to work the gun. They tried the plan of ing the working of gues by running a plank upon the parajet, and turning it upon the edge but they did not seem to like to trust it. soon as a gunner showed himself the aim of the un erring rifle would enforce on him the propriety of re tirement. At first the rebel sharpshooters attempted to shoot our men from rife pits; but they found even these places too hazardous, and were not long in withdrawing to safer positions behind the intrenchments. During the afternoon a small mounted party, led by an officer wearing a white shirt, the bosom of which was disincly visible, ventured outside the fort. A member of the Sharpshooters, who goes by the soubriquet of "California Joe," observed that "he was best at a white mark." He quokily drew up his telescopic rife, took sim, fired, and the man reeled in his saddle and full to

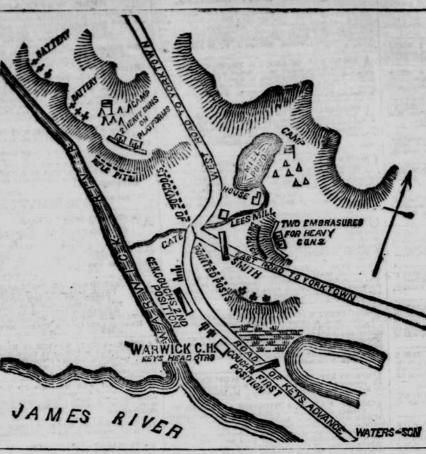
the ground, apparently dead.

At one time during the day a squad of rebel cavalry came out, apparently to charge upon our sharpshooters. Suddenly a shell from one of our guas fell-in their midst, scampered off into their intrenchments, and no more cavairy was seen during the day, except an occasional

At half past-four P. M. the enemy opened heavy firting from earthworks on the left of where the above shooting occurred. They made General Martindaie's brigade their hworks on the left of where the above shooting target. Our people were ready for them. The Third Massachusetts battery took a position, and returned

The last first out of your committee of

THE REBEL POSITION AT LEE'S WILL NEAR YORKTOWN.



the fire with splendid, and, as is believed, most telling effect. The rebel gunners showed more skill in sighting their pieces here than was shown from the other portion of the intrenchment. The sun was shining on our pieces which gave the enemy a great advantage. At one of our guns two men were killed, and all the others disabled but also the horses of Sergeants Strone and Foster. Our men did not shrink. They were plucky as steel, and had the ast shot. Before the firing ceased General Hamil-ton's division arrived on the ground. Captain Randolf's Sixth Rhode Island battery relieved during the last of the firing the Third Mass hought at one time a regular engagement would be brought on. Our boys were ready for it. Gen Heintzelman and Porter were present at frequent inter-vals, giving the necessary orders and watching the ourse of events. A shell passed only a few yards over the head of General Jameson, striking within a few feet of one of his sentinels. Several solid shot came into the

camp, but without injuring any one.

Soon after the arrival of the division, Professor Lowe get his inflating apparatus to work, and in a few hours had his war balloon at a goodly slittede in the upper sir. The afternoon had now far advanced, and it was almost too late for successful aeronautic observations. Several t was nearly sundown when the last gun was fired. The rebels had fine range of the best locations for our tillery and the grounds on which we were encamp but the casualties were very slight indeed compared with the injuries which our sharpshooters inflicted upon them. Whenever they made a good shot they would utter unearthly yells. Their bands were playing "Dixe." and other airs, which were distinctly heard in our can round. The accompanying diagram will give an accutillery and men. The principal portion of our troops which had arrived were located in the large fields on either side of the road, nearly surrounded by woods. In front, where our pieces were planted, there is an extenof the rebel works. The Yorktown turnpike runs through to the centre of the fortifications, which have dense woods

The following is a complete list of the killed and Charles L. Lord, private, Battery C, Massachusette ar-

illery. Edwin L. Lewis, private, Battery C. Massachusetts ar-I. Ide, Co. E. Berdan's Sharpshooters. John Reynolds, private, leg amputated, Weeden's bat-

Adam Musser, private, Co. I, Sixty second Pennsylva-David Phelia, private, Co. H, Berdan's Sharpshooters. M. C. Barrets, Co. B, Twenty-second Massachusetts

lightly.
G. P. Field, private, Co. B, Twenty-second Massach setts, slightly.

A. O. Emrson, corporal, Co. B, Twenty-second Massa-chusetts, slightly.

S. W. Bailey, private, Co. B, Twenty-second Massachu-setts, slightly.

etts, slightly. Liestonant W. D. Morris, Co. B, Twenty-second Massa husette, slightly. Frank B. Smith, private, Co. B, Twenty-second Massa-

John Collingshill, private, Co. H, Twenty-second Masachusetts, severely. C. H. Tucker, corporal, Co. C, Martin's battery, slightman Carey, Co. C. Martin's battery, slightly. Ponchue, Co. C. Martin's battery; thumb a

cyrus Wilcox, Co. C., Bardan's Sharpshooters, slightly. C. W. Peck, corporal, Co. F., Bardan's Sharpshooters, lightly. James Way, sergeant, Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters,

lightly.
Wm. Parker, Co. B, Bordan's Sharpshooters, alightly.
William Borebough, private, Co. D, Sixty-second Pennylvania, severely. Corporal Tucker's case is very remarkable. The shot

picatle raised the skin on his breast and boreft the poor man of his speech. The doctors think that he will regain bis utterance.

hospitals were in charge of Dr. Wymau, Division Sur-geon, and Dr. Waters, General Morell's Brigade Surgeon. large dwalling, about three-quarters of a mile from there our guns were planted, the former residence of Dr. Clark, of Delaware, is used as a temporary division

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL KEYES' CORPS.

Our Army Correspondence.

Young's Mill., Tex Mills Scatts or Young you Known, Va., April 5, 1862. }
Punctually at four A. M. yesterday the reveille was besten in the campe, and at six A. M. the regiments mo had lain, and General Couch's force took the row rege, agreeably to orders, and then followed on behind th on the James river road.

After it leaves Hampton the Yorktown turnpike runs in a general direction a little west of north, by Big Be-thel, Haifway, Howard's Bridge, &c., to Yorktown; but at about three miles above Hampton a common roal leaves the turnpike, makes a circuit towards Newport's to Warwick Court House. This was the road by which we advanced. For a great part of the way it run brough pine woods, and is a very good road. From the heat, which appeared to threaten flerce things early i the day, the deep shadow of the pince promised a pleasant protection; but before ten A. M. s streng breeze blew up, which, with the tem porate air, brought the general acknowledgement that such a day for a march had neve been seen. So we went on for plessant hour after hour and as the long line of men filed quietly through—nor t was a scene to remind one, of all the grand old descrip on giorious errands. Therefore it was a scene to prevent attempted rivalry in that line. All along the line of most instances "gutted;" every inner vestige of a house gone; nothing left but the bare brick walls, with the day light looking desolately through from naked caseme on one side to naked casements on the other. Near a stream called Langan's Mill we did find one relic of the oppliation-a poor old negress, very old, very civil, and ery certain that, though they called the stresm Langan's Mill, there was "no mill dar." Smith had been ordered to encamp at Young's Mill, and his ope F. M. Appearances induced a halt. Young's Mill |

not much of a mill, to be sure; but the stream that afore time did turn the said mill would be found a bad one to cross in the face of ire. Orossing the road by which we advanced, this stream empties, a few miles further down, into the James river. To the right of our advance it spreads out into a wide, deep, marshy pond, completely impassable, and to the left it is marshy and impracticable nearly down to the James. Our road passed this stream on a causeway, and immediately beyond could be seen a strong stockade of deeply driven and sharply pointed pine tree stakes, running at right angles with the road for fifty yards to either side of it. To the right of the stockade, as we faced it, it was covered by a breastwork with three embrasures; on the flank of this work was the wide part of the stream. Behind and above this first work was another, with two embrasures for heavy guns. At the other extremity of the stockade was a large work with a dry ditch and rife pits, and furnished with two embrasures for heavy guns. Along the farther bank of the stream the land ran down to it in tongues of high land, between each of which were deep valleys, which might have served as disches, and at the head of every one of these tongues for some distance down the stream was a battery. Young's Mill was near the centre of the position, and behind that again, on high spurs of ground, could be seen a number of works with Smith in place, and ordered up the rear regiments But we also had, meantime, been seen, and our on the other side of the stream at once secoded, and Smith had the place on the easiest terms. But one sho was fired from the fort-aimed at the colonel of the Pifth Vermont; it missed him and wounded a private in

By this plan it will be seen that Young's Mill was place of great strength. Its guns must have swept every not of the opposite plateau, and five thousand men in it would have stopped us for a week at least. It was occur oled by this number of men up to January last, and i the rear of the works are ample accomm number in well built wooden huts, with fireplaces, floor and glased windows. Since January and up to yesterda the place has been occupied by only two regiments—on of infantry and one of cavalry (Col. Johnson's). Ther were embrasures, with piatforms, for four heavy gans, and embrasures for twelve deld pieces in the part of the works immediately around the mill.

Several priseners were taken, from whom, however ral Keyes obtained but little info The following orders were picked up in a hut:-

Heanquartes and of the Parishota, Parishota,

SPECIAL ORDER.

Young's Mill.

Captains Collins and Jones and Lieutenant Vaughan are hereby appointed a board, to meet at eiven o'clock, to pess judgment on such horses of the Third Virginia cavalry as may be permanently unfit for service. By order.

Colons (GODE.

Thus another rebel strenghold—one that has certainly ost them great labor—has fallen into our hauds. Those lucky follows who were in the advance, and oc-

cupied the evacuated quarters, had a good night of it. Not so those behind. Toward night, and after the passage of many warons, the roads were cut up and became very bad, especially in spots. Soveral wagons down, and the trains of several regiments were so far behind that "the luxuries of life" were scarce around ome bivonac fires.

At six A. M. to-day we started forward again for War-

wick Court House, thence to Yorktown.

WARWICK COURT HOUSE, VA., April 6, 1862.

Capricious April looked down on yesterday's march and an hour's hard rain soaked the soft roads to unfathomable much. Then came the sunshine, and, though of course it somewhat cheered the dampened spirits of the men, the roads were less subject to gentle influences. Mud they were and muddier they grew, until it became heavier wagons fell far behind; slowly and wearily the ammunition wagons and the light ambulances were forced on; single horsemen left the road to pick devious brwavs through marshy woods that spread on eithe hand; and still, with infinite labor, the men, beni double with their loads, toiled on. Near ten o'clock A. M. the advance of General Smith

reached a point about two miles northeast from this place on the Yorktown road. For the whole of th two miles dense and marshy woods are upon both side i the road; but at that distance the road strikes a plece of open country, which declines somewhat and forms a wide valley. On the further side of this valley runs the upper part of Warwick river; and beyond the river, at Lee's Mill, a signal officer made out a rebel work. General Keyes was at once on the spot, fixed his headquarters that point. A gan of Wheeler's battery was unlipa-bered in the road and opened fire, and immediately the enemy responded. Preparations were rapidly made to correspond fire. Other guns of Wheeler's battery were brought up and formed to the right of the road, on the was also soon cleared to the left of the road, and some pieces of Ayres' batter; were posted in that position. Thus strengthened, our artiflery opened a brisk fire on the enemy's work, which was kept up through the greater part of the day, without apparently serious affect, however, though the practice seemed excellent Meantime the whole of the phoneer force was set to work to build a "corduroy" road between this place and the point whonce our guns play, in order that the ammuni-

ion and more artillery might go up. When the enemy was first discovered in front, our trains were still behind, and in advance of them was a road that led off to the right toward Yorktown. Lest the out off the trains, General Keyes ordered Couch to hold it, and Colonel Briggs' brigade, with Batteries H and A the day General Keyes became satisfied that the enemy intended some movement towards his left, and accordingly removed his headquarters back to Warwick Court louse, and changed his whole front, with his left well in toward the mouth of Warwick river.

on toward the mouth of Warwick river.

At three P. M. General Keyes received information that a body of men, computed at 2,000, had been seen to leave the camp in rear of the enemy's works and march along the northern shore of Warwick river toward its mouth. subsequent reconnoissances established that such a novement bad been n.ade, and towards night the enemy was discovered in force on the further bank of Warwick river, near its mouth, and the General made his disposi tions for the night with a view especially to guard against

surprise from that quarter. Generale Graham and Pock were assordingly sent down to the edge of the Warwick river, and watched its whole length. General Smith

In all the fire of this day our loss has been but two

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. Fortres Mosson, April 7, 1862. ected Merrimac—Rebel Excursionists and Yankos —Our Army Besieging Yorkdown—An Arti Uery ish—Desertion of Rebel Batteries, &c.

The long expected second visit of the Merrimac has n yet occurred. She was positively expected yesterday, the day being as genial as June weather; but, alas! the haughty robel craft did not appear. Her rival, the saucy little Menitor, as she rides at anchor in the Roads, seems restive to again meet the rebel craft in another contest for maritime supremacy. The one hundred and one statements made by fugitive contrabands who have rently come from Norfolk, and upon which the military authorities here place such implicit confidence, were not, in my astimation, worthy of the least credence. The rebols have an excellent system in force, by which they keep secret all their military and naval movements—not by muzzling the press, but by not granting safeguards, and giving the freedom of the lines to foresworn-person

are themselves to this or that party. Yesterday morning (Sonday) a rebol craft, loaded with excursionists, came down from Norfolk to Sewall's Point. They landed at the latter place, and Point. They landed at the latter place, and from those dispersed themselves in groups along the beach reaching from Sewall's to Willoughby's Point, a dista ce of two or three miles. As the beach between these points directly faces Fortress Monroe and the Rip fame, the excursionists no doubt thought they would have a the view of the movements of the Yankees. From here the groups of robel excursionists were distinctly seen, and here and there among them were seen the gay uniforms of robel officers. The houses at various points on the beach were visited by the pleasure seekers. Towards the close of the afternoon the Union battery at Fort Wool (Rip Rape), under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Halliday, opened fire on the robels, firing the Sawyer shell among them with a perfect looseness not very tasteful to those at whom they were thrown. The rebels thereupon scampered away, and in a short time these pleasure seekers returned to Norfolk, wiser, if not better men. The practice of our gunners was excellent, athough the distance the shells were thrown is over three miles. I saw distinctly, with my own eyes, several shells strike an old barn, making the splinters ity in every direction, and with a report as loud as a field piece.

The news from our army pear Yorktown states that

ity in every direction, and with a report as loud as a field piece.

The news from our army near Yorktown states that the troops under General W. F. Smith and General Couch, had a spirited artillery skirmish with the rebels at Lee's Mille this morning. No attempt was made to dislodge the commy; it was for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy and the calibre of their guns. On the centre of our line steps have been taken to lay siege to Yorktown and advance on the enemy by progressive steps. By this measure it is thought the capture of the place may be accomplished with smaller loss of life on our side than by a direct assault. The nutiliary batteries at Ship Point, Gorse creek and Buck creek have been abundoned by the enemy, and these places are now occupied by our troops. From Toos' Point, at the mouth of York river, at its junction with the Chesapeake Bay, to Wormsley's creek, a distance of about five miles, the rebels had the margin of the river literally studded with batteries, all of which have been apparently abandoned. A portion of General Sunner's corps darmee now occupy the points above named. Several rebel soldiers have been captured and are now here under guard. They represent that the rebels are short of forage, and their cavalry fit only for anatomical specimens, hardly able to hold themselves up, not to speak of carrying a rider. The rebel force on the peninsula is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, under the command of Generals Johnston and Magnuder.

The Commission, consisting of General Dix, ex-Judg Pierrepont and E. W. Webster, Esq., appointed to inves tigate the charges against the secession prisoners, have been engaged for the last two days with closed doors, having had several of the accused parties before them. The following are the results of their examinations: Recommitted to Fort Lafayette-Colonel Tocuana (who Sidney Bennett, W. H. Childs, E. W. Cecil and Mr. Chap llo, who is to be held as a prisoner of war. Released on taking the oath of allegiance—Wm. W. Hendricks and Jonah Potterfield. Released on parole of honor not to give aid or comfert to the rebels-Captain Isaac L. Vignres, of the schooner Edwardo, and David C. Watless,

> Release of State Prisoner BOSTON, April 9. 1862.

ollowing members of the late Maryland Legislature from Fort Warren:-Hon. E. G. Kilbourne, of Anne Arunde county, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Josiah H. Gordon, of Alleghany county; Dr. Charles MacGill, of Washington county; Clark J. Burant, of St. Marys county; Dr. Mills, of Carroll county, and Meears. Clag-gett, of Frederick, and Jones. of Talbot county.

Personal Intelligence

Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and family left the Aster House last evening for Boston. William H. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times, sailed for England yesterday, in the

Dr. Schriver, of the United States Navy; Julius Mo vins, of Buffalo; M. D. Spaulding, of Boston; H. P. Wil-lisens, of Albany, and Washington Mills and B. N. Hunt-ington and wife, of New York, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Metel.

Avenue Hotel.

F. R. Van Buren, of the United States Navy; C. H. Appleton and family, of Boston; Joseph Trumbull, of Worcester; S. H. Phillips, of Salem, and R. D. Slevin, of Louisville, Ky., are stopping at the Brewort House.

Hon. C. W. Walton and wife, of Maine; Mayor W. G. Pargo, and B. Booker and wife, of Budialo; C. L. Sharples and wife and Charles Oakford, of Philadelphia, E. Gaylord, of Chicopee; J. Butterfield, of Utica, G. P. Sanger, and C. C. Kent, of Boston, and J. C. Fargo, of Chicago, are stopping at the Astor House.

stopping at the Astor House.

Major L. A. Sykes, of New York; Colonel Keene and
Major Shaber, of the United States Army; W. H. Clements and E. F. Fuller, of Cancinnati; W. L. O'Brien, of
Estitimors; Charles Root, of Detroit; J. M. Stryker, of
Chicago; W. Bryant, of California; F. G. Faxes and J.
Lincoln, of Boeton, are stopping at the Metropolitan
Hotal.

Hotel.

Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard and family, of Schenectady:
Hon. J. Blood, of Balston, N. Y.; Colonel O. E. Dibble and
wife, of Detroit; Judge P. S. Jewett, of Ohio; Colonel W.
H. Reynolds, from Port Royal, S. C.; Adjutant E. E. Kendrick, of Washington: Lieutenant E. M. Couner, of Fort
Craig, New Mexico; N. Dedge, of North Adams; Chester
W Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; E. A. Chapin, of Vermont; E. M. Gilbert, of Utles; S. Thatcher and L. Salisburyeof Boston; G. E. Gray, of Abany; S. Drullard, C.
K. Loomis and W. D. Chittenden, of Buffalo; C. H. Chede i, of Auburn; D. Robinson, of Troy; Lieutenant H. D.
Elisworth, of the United States Army; R. M. Shoomaker,
of Ciccionati, and R. E. Sergent, of Chicago, are stopping
at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT C. GOODHUS.—The funeral of this worthy citizen took place yesterday morning, from All Souls' church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, and was quite imposing. The Rev. Dr. Bellows per-formed the religious ceremonies over the deceased, and delivered an eloquent discourse suitable to the cecasion. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for in-

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. FITE JAMES O'BRIEN .- Quite an im osing military funeral occurred yesterday afternoon in or of the late Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien, who died a few days ago from wounds received on the battle field. Lieut. O'Brien was serving on the staff of Gen. Lander about two months ago, when he received the wound when terminated so fatally. The remains arrived here on Tuesday last, and were laid out in state in the room of the Board of Officers at the Seventh regiment armory. The coffin was a very nest affair, covered with black cloth, having on the lid a plate bearing the following traceristics: LIEUTENANT FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN,

DIND APPL 6, 1862, AGED SS YEARS.

On the lid were also placed the sword of deceased, a wreath of immortelles and the regimental flag of the National Guard. Company G, Seventh regiment, Captain George W. Ely, were in full uniform and acted as a military excess. The religious services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Weston, chaptain of the regiment, about hall-past twolve o'clock, and were according to the Epizoopal regulation. The reverent gentleman made a few appropriate remarks concerning the noble szample set by the deceased, after which the remains were conveyed to the hearse, and the funeral moved of, the band leading, the military next, and last of all the friends in carriages. The remains were intered with the usual military honors in Greenwood Cemetery.

Fire in Dunne Street.

DESTRUCTION OF A FIVE STORY MARBLE BUILDING AND THE CONTENTS LOSS ABOUT \$75,000. tween ten and eleven o'clock tast night a fire broke out on the second floor of the five story marble building No. 69 Duane street, in the premises of David Sterrett & No. 89 Duane street, in the premises of David Sterrett & Co., importers of laces and embroideries. The Sames spread rapidly, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen the entire building and its contents were destroyed. Sterrett & Co. 's loss, owing to the lateness of the hour, could not be ascertained; supposed to be about \$50,000. The first floor was occupied by Hoffman, Place & Co., dealers in gentlemen's Sturnishing goods; the greater part of the stock was removed by the insurance patrol watch. Loss probably about \$5,000, and to be insured. The loss on the building will be about \$20,000.

The Commectiont State Election.

HARTFORD, April 9, 1862.

Governor Buckingham has 5,000 majority; last year lis majority was 2,000. The Senate is a unit against the lemocrats. The House stands 181 republicans to 56 democrats, with one town to hear from. The vote of the lists is nearly 14,000 less than last year.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 16.

Official Despatches from Commodore Foote.

The Munitions of War Captured on the Island.

Congratulatory Letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Foote.

Bombastic Order of the Rebell General McCown, &c.,

Oficial Report of Ving Officer Foote. FLAGSHIP BENTON, INC. NO. 10, April 8, 1862.

Hon, Giblon Weiles, Secretary of the Navy.—

I have to inform the department that since I sent the telegram last night, announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken of both the island and the works upon the Tenuessee shore by the gunboats and the troops under commend of General Buford. Seventeen officers and three hundred and sixty-eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick and one hundred men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, unconditionally prisoners of war. I have caused hasty examination to be made of the forts, batte-ries and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in cali-bre from thirty-two to one hundred-pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four stemmers aftent have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised. The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore below New Madrid. The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled with great precipita-tion after dark last night, leaving in many cases half prepared meals in their quarters, and there seems to have been no concert of setion between the rebels upon the island and those occupying the shore; but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate. Those works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantages would have been impregnable if defended by men fighting in a better cause. A combined attack of the naval and land forces would have taken place this afternoon or tomorrow morning had not the rebels so hastily aband ed this stronghold, to mature the plans of attack having absolutely required twenty-three days of prepa-

General Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with the river yesterday under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works last night. I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights

opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

The following is a copy of the order of General McCown, on assuming command of the robel forces on the 5th

inst. —
Solders—We are strangers, commander and commanded, each to the other. Let me tell you who I am. I am a general made by Beauregard, a general selected by Beauregard and Bragg for this command, when they knew it was in peril. They have known me for twenty years together. We have stood on the fields of Mexico. Give them your confidence now—give it to me when I have carned it. Solders—The Mississippi Valley is entrusted to your courage, to your discipline, to your patience. Exhibit the vigilance and coolness of hat night, and held it.

w. D. McCOWN, Brigadier General Commd'g.

I regret that the painful condition of my fest, still requiring me to use crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works. I was therefore compelied to delegate Lieutenant Commanding S. Phelps, of the flagship Benton. A. H. FOOTE,

the flagship Ber Flag Officer, Commanding Naval Forces Congratulatory Letter of the Secretary of

the Navy to Commoders Foete.

Warmston, April 9, 1862.
The following congratulatory letter was sent to-day to

PLAG OFFICER A. H. FOOTS, COMMANDES GUNDAN ON WHITERS WATERS:--

and men of the fiotilia on the Mississippi, whose labors and galiantry at Island No. 10, which surrendered to you yesterday, have for weeks been watched with intense interest. Your triumph is not the less appreciated because it was protracted and finally bloodless.

To that Being who has protected you through so many perils and carried you owned to excessive victories, he

especially for this last great success of our arms. Let the congratulations to yourself and your command be also extended to the officers and soldiers who co-ope that with you. GHDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy

Sketch of Brigadier General Mackall, William Whann Mackall, who held a command under General McCown at Island No. 10, and who surrendered to General Pope, is a native of the District of Columbia He entered the Military Academy at West Point as adet in 1833, graduated in July, 1837, standing number eight in the class of that year, and was immediately com-missioned second lieutenant in the First artillery. He became first lieutenant in July, 1838; was appointed assistant commissary of subsistence in February, 1839 soon after which, on the breaking out of the Seminole war, he was sent to Florida with his regiment. He wall badly wounded in a skirmish with the Indians on the 11th of February, 1839. From 1840 to 1842 he acted as adju tant. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico and was breveted captain of artillery in May, 1848, his commission dating from September 23, 1840. In December, 1846, he acted as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. In August, 1847, he was made ful captain of artillery, and reilinqished his rank in the line.

He received a commission as brevet major on the 20th o

Augest, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct is
the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, being confirmer the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, being confirmed as such in August, 1848. In the battle of Chapultepe (September 13, 1847), he was severely wounded. Since the close of the war with Mexico, and up to the breaking out of the present rebellion, he has been connected with the United States Adjutant Goneral's Department, and soon after entering the rebel army received the appoint ment of Brigadier General. He was acting under Major (General Bishop Polk, at Columbus, and when that place was evacuated by the rebels was placed in command of a brigade at Island No. 10, where, owing to the sate billiant successes of our arms, he was compelled to surred der to General Pope on the 7th instant.

News from San Francisc

Say Francisco, April 8, 1862.
Sailed ships Golden Rule, Port Townsend, Pocahontas
London. The following vessels are chartered and prizefor the Chincha Islands for guane, thence to England
Blackhawk, Juna, Blandina, Wilber, Tiske, Radiant Uncowah and Egypt.

Arrivals and Departures AFRIVALS.

LIVERIOL—Steamship Etna—Miss Henricita Holsey, M.
J. Montgomery, Mrs Goodall, Mrs Morion, Alex Relissy and
children, Mms Goodall, Wm. Morton, A. W. Harclay, F. Rosh
Nessrs Fochin, J. Barker, Thos Kidd, Jas. Both, Jas F. Alec
Ches de Arnaud, Rev P. Manague.